



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

but there is this lesson for those who read—we see a lawyer in active practice—modestly, fearlessly and unselfishly devoting a large part of his time to active civic duties; accomplishing great things for the benefit of his fellow-men. It is a quiet answer to the statement constantly made that lawyers are a selfish and sordid class. It should be an inspiration to the young attorney to do in his time what the author and lawyers of his stamp did in theirs.

W. H. L.

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. By William L. Clark, Jr. Third Edition by I. Maurice Wormser. Pp. xiii, 913. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1916.

In certain fields of corporation law momentous developments since the first edition of Clark on Corporations, in 1897, as well as the ordinary growth in the common law, made imperative a revision of the original book, if it was to continue to serve in filling a real need for such a volume. This work has been accomplished by Professor Wormser in a painstaking and authoritative manner. There is ample proof of careful attention to details that might easily have been glossed.

Among sections that have been rewritten to accommodate the text to developments in the law are those dealing with Liability of Promoters to Corporation and Stockholders, and, Power of Corporation to Acquire and Hold Its Own Stock. The statements are put in a succinct, incisive way that makes clarity a characteristic virtue of the revision. The logical method pursued led to the insertion in appropriate places in the text of an examination of: Who Are Promoters—Their Functions, and, What are *Ultra Vires* Acts, before plunging into a consideration of the respective subjects of the liability of promoters and the effect of *ultra vires* acts. There are other notable additions. Not only has the original text been amplified and enriched throughout in the treatment of the subjects comprised in the first edition, but also there have been included new topics, *e. g.*, Power to Consolidate, and, Contracts to Prevent Competition—Trusts—Pools.

The notes have been made more valuable by giving references to articles dealing with particular problems, and been brought to date by including apparently all the cases of importance decided since the first edition, thus adding to the weight and usefulness of the text, while also testifying to its accuracy.

THE LAW OF EMINENT DOMAIN. By Philip Nichols. Second Edition. Pp. Vol. 1, cclii, 720; Vol. 2, xi, 721 to 1577. Albany: Matthew Bender & Company. 1917.

The volumes which lie before us are a second edition of a treatise in one volume published in 1909. The author now professes to cover all phases of the law of eminent domain, whereas the first edition appears to have been confined to a discussion of the constitutional limitations upon the power.

The treatise which we are called upon to review is marred by haste and lack of finish. The author has apparently expended an immense amount of